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From Tuesday August 19, to Saturday August 23, 1777.

Whitehall, August 22, 1777.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain.

New-York, July 5, 1777.

SIR,

HAVING established a Corps sufficient for the Defence of Amboy, the Army assembled at Brunswick on the 12th of June.

The Enemy's Principal Force being encamped upon the Mountain above Quibble Town, with a Corps of Two Thousand Men at Prince Town, it was thought advisable to make a Movement in Two Columns from Brunswick on the 14th in the Morning, leaving Brigadier-General Mathew with 2000 Men to guard that Post. The first Division under the Command of Lord Cornwallis advanced to Hillborough, and the second to Middle Bush under the Command of Lieutenant-General De Heister, with a View of drawing on an Action, if the Enemy should remove from the Mountain towards the Delaware; but on finding their Intention to keep a Position which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined without Loss of Time to pursue the principal Objects of the Campaign by withdrawing the Army from Jersey; and in consequence of this Determination returned to the Camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to cross to Staten Island, from whence the Embarkation was to take Place.

Upon quitting the Camp at Brunswick, the Enemy brought a few Troops forwards with Two or Three Pieces of Cannon, which they fired at the utmost Range without the least Execution or any Return from us: They also pushed some Battalions into the Woods to harass the Rear where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who soon dispersed them with the Loss of only Two Men killed and thirteen wounded; the Enemy having Nine killed and about Thirty wounded.

The necessary Preparations being finished for crossing the Troops to Staten Island, Intelligence was received that the Enemy had moved down from the Mountain, and taken Post at Quibble Town, intending, as it was given out, to attack the Rear of the Army removing from Amboy; that Two Corps had also advanced to their Left,—one of 3000 Men and 8 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Lord Stirling, Generals Maxwell and Conway, the last said to be a Captain in the French Service,—the other Corps consisted of about 700 Men, with only one Piece of Cannon.

In this Situation of the Enemy, it was judged advisable to make a Movement that might lead on to an Attack, which was done the 26th in the Morning in Two Columns: The Right, under the Command of Lord Cornwallis, with Major General Grant, Brigadiers Mathew and Leslie, and Colonel Donop, took the Route by Woodbridge towards Scotch Plains: The Left Column where I was, with Major Generals Sterne, Vaughan and Grey, Brigadiers Cleaveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchin Meeting-house to join the Rear of the Right Column in the Road from thence to Scotch

Plains, intending to have taken separate Rout about Two Miles after the Junction, in order to have attacked the Enemy's Left Flank at Quibble Town. Four Battalions were detached in the Morning, with Six Pieces of Cannon, to take Post at Bonham Town.

The Right Column, having fallen in with the aforementioned Corps of 700 Men soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the Alarm, by the Firing that ensued, to their main Army at Quibble Town, which retired to the Mountain with the utmost Precipitation. The small Corps was closely pushed by the Light Troops, and with Difficulty got off their Piece of Cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, soon after he was upon the Road leading to Scotch Plains from Metuchin Meeting House, came up with the Corps commanded by Lord Stirling, who he found advantageously posted in a Country much covered with Wood, and his Artillery well disposed. The King's Troops, vying with each other upon this Occasion, pressed forward to such close Action, that the Enemy, tho' inclined to resist, could not long maintain their Ground against so great Impetuosity but were dispersed on all Sides, leaving behind 3 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, Three Captains and Sixty Men killed, and upwards of Two Hundred Officers and Men wounded and taken.

His Lordship had Five Men killed, and Thirty wounded. Captain Finch of the Light Company of the Guards was the only Officer who suffered, and to my great Concern the Wound he received proving mortal, he died the 29th of June at Amboy.

The Troops engaged in this Action were the 1st Light Infantry, 1st British Grenadiers, 1st, 2d, and 3d Hessian Grenadiers; 1st Battalion of Guards, Hessian Chasseurs, and the Queen's Rangers. I take the Liberty of particularising these Corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his Report to me so highly extols their Merit and Ardour upon this Attack. One Piece of Cannon was taken by the Guards, the other Two by Colonel Mingerode's Battalion of Hessian Grenadiers.

The Enemy was pursued as far as Westfield with little Effect, the Day proving so intensely hot, that the Soldiers could with Difficulty continue their March thither; in the Mean Time it gave Opportunity for those flying to escape by sculking in the thick Woods, until Night favored their Retreat to the Mountain.

The Army lay that Night at Westfield, returned the next Day to Raway, and the Day following to Amboy. On the 30th at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon the Troops began to cross over to Staten Island, and the Rear Guard, under the Command of Lord Cornwallis, passed at Two in the Afternoon, without the least Appearance of an Enemy.

The Embarkation of the Troops is proceeding with the utmost Dispatch, and I shall have the Honor of sending your Lordship further Information as soon as the Troops are landed at the Place of their Destination.

With the most perfect Respect I have the Honor to be Your Lordship's most faithful and most obedient Servant,

W. H O W E.

General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated New York, July 15, 1777.

VARIOUS Accounts have been lately brought from the Northern Part of this Province, in Regard to the Army from Canada; and I have this Day had the Satisfaction to receive a Letter from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, with a Confirmation of his being before Ticonderoga; a Copy of which your Lordship has inclosed: Intelligence otherwise received leaves no room to doubt his being in Possession, but it does not come from Authority so certain as to justify me in a positive Declaration of the Fact.

I am extremely concerned, my Lord, to close this Letter with a Circumstance as distressing as it was unexpected. An Express is just arrived from Rhode Island with Intelligence that a small Party of the Rebels made a Descent there on the Night of the 10th Instant, surprized Major-General Prescott in his Quarters, carried him off, and Lieutenant Barrington of the 7th Regiment, with such Dispatch and Secrecy as to frustrate every Attempt to rescue them.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Burgoyne to the Honourable Sir William Howe, dated Camp before Ticonderoga, July 2, 1777.

I Wait only some Necessaries of the heavy Artillery, which have been retarded by contrary Winds upon Lake Champlain, to open Batteries upon Ticonderoga.

The Army is in the fullest Powers of Health and Spirit. I have a large Body of Savages, and shall be joined by a larger in a few Days. Ticonderoga reduced, I shall leave behind me proper Engineers to put it in an impregnable State; and it will be garrisoned from Canada, where all the destined Supplies are safely arrived. My Force therefore will be left complete for future Operations.

Admiralty Office, August 23, 1777.
Extract of a Letter from Sir George Collier, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Rainbow, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Halifax, July 12, 1777.

I Sailed from this Port in the Morning of Sunday the 6th Instant, and in the Afternoon discovered Three Sail, to which we immediately gave Chase; but from the Distance I could form no Judgement of their Force, or what they were; the Victor Brig was at this Time in Company Three or Four Miles astern, and as her Rate of Sailing was inferior to that of the Rainbow, I made the Signal for her making more Sail, to avoid separating from her: At Sun-set we had gained so much on the Chase as to discover they were large Ships, standing as we were on the Starboard Tack, with the Wind at W. N. W. I judged from thence, that they were bound to some of the Ports of New England.

I followed them with all the Sail I could crowd, and at Dawn of Day next Morning we saw them again about Three Points on the Weather Bow, with a Sloop in Company; the press Sail I carried all Night had increased the Distance from the Victor Brig so much, that she was no longer discernable from the Mast-head.

The Ships we were in Chase of were about 5 or 6 Miles distant, and from many Circumstances I had no Doubt were Part of the Rebel Fleet, which had sailed some Time before from Boston under the Command of Manley; continuing the Chase, and gaining upon them, they quitted the Sloop, and set her on Fire, going off in a regular Line of Battle ahead, and setting Top Gallant Royals, and every Sail that could be useful to them.

A little after Six we discovered another Sail standing towards the Rebel Ships; she crossed us on the

contrary Tack at about Four Miles Distance, and put about when she could fetch their Wakes; from her not making the private Signal to me, I concluded that she was another of the Rebel Frigates, and therefore paid no Regard to an English Red Ensign she hoisted, and two Guns she fired to Leeward.

About Ten in the Morning the Enemy's Ships went away lasking, and Three Quarters of an Hour afterwards I was surprized to see several Shot exchanged between the sternmost of them and the Stranger who had last joined, and whom I had hitherto looked upon as another of their Fleet. I then hoisted my Colours; shortly after which the two sternmost of the Rebel Frigates hawled their Wind, whilst the headmost kept away about two Points from it. This brought the English Ship (which I afterwards found was the Flora) more abreast of them, who passed to windward, exchanging a Broadside with each, and pursuing the Fugitive, who, from the Alteration two or three Times of her Course, seemed uncertain which to steer. The Flora gained fast upon her, which she perceiving hawled her Wind again, and soon afterwards tacked and stood after her Comrades, exchanging a Broadside with the Flora as they passed each other.

I was just putting about after the two Ships, when I observed this unexpected Manoeuvre of the Rebel Frigates, which made me stand on something longer before I tacked, hoping to get her within Reach of my Guns as she passed me: I accordingly did so, but had not the good Fortune to bring down either a Mast or Sail by my Fire.

I tacked immediately after her, and soon afterwards saw the headmost Rebel Frigate put about; she passed me just out of Gunshot to Windward, and appeared a very fine Ship of 34 Guns, with Rebel Colours flying. One of the Gentlemen of my Quarter-Deck had been a Prisoner lately at Boston, and knew her to be the Hancock, on board of whom Manley commanded; the Sea Officer in whom the Congress place great Confidence, and who is the Second in Rank in their Navy.

The Ship I had fired upon I found outailed me, and soon after my tacking went away lasking, whilst the other Frigate kept her Wind. I then saw with Concern, that one of the three must unavoidably escape, if they thus steered different Courses; I therefore judged it best to put about and follow the Hancock, which appeared the largest Ship. Whilst I was in Stays, the Flora passed me very near in Pursuit of the Ship I had fired upon.

It was about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of Monday the 7th of July, that I tacked after Mr. Manley, who seemed at first rather to outtail the Rainbow; but I understood afterwards, that to endeavour making his Ship sail better, he started all his Water forward, and by that Means put her out of Trim. An Hour before the Close of Day, he altered his Course, and kept away large; however, we got so near to him before dark, as enabled us, by Means of a Night-glass, to keep Sight of him all Night. At Dawn of Day he was not much more than a Mile a-head of me; soon after which we saw a small Sail to Leeward, which we found to be the Victor Brig, who, as we passed, fired at the Rebel Frigate, and killed one of the Men at the Wheel, but was not able, from bad sailing, to keep up, or come near any more. About Four in the Morning I began firing the Bow-chace upon her, with occasional Broadfides loaded with Round and Grape, as I could bring them to bear, some of which struck her Masts and Sails. At Half an Hour past Eight I was so near as to hail her, and let them know, that if they expected Quarter, they must strike immediately. Manley took a few Minutes to consider; and a fresher Breeze just then springing up, he availed himself of it, by attempting to set some of the Steering Sails on the other Side.

Side, I therefore fired into him; upon which he struck the Rebel Colours to His Majesty's Ship, after a Chace of upwards of 30 Hours.

I sent my First Lieutenant, Mr. Haynes, to take Possession. She proved to be a Rebel Frigate, fitted out by the Congress, called the Hancock, of 32 Guns, mostly 12 Pounders; and had about 220 Men on Board. Her Complement is 300 Men; the Remainder were in the Fox. She is a very large Frigate, quite new off the Stocks; and I am informed that, though from her Foulness and their Mismanagement we came up with her, yet that she is one of the fastest sailing Ships ever built.

Mr. Manley informed me, that the Ship the Flora was in Chace of was His Majesty's Ship the Fox of 28 Guns, which he had lately taken on the Banks of Newfoundland; and that the other Frigate was the Boston of 30 Guns, commanded by M'Neal. I found Captain Fotheringham, late Commander of the Fox, and 40 of his People, on board the Hancock; but his Officers and some of his Men were put on board the Boston Frigate, and the Remainder sent in a Fishing Vessel to Newfoundland.

After taking out the Prisoners, I found it necessary, from their Numbers being very near as many as my own Ship's Company, to return to Halifax, where I arrived with my Prize on the 11th Instant.

I had the great Satisfaction on my Arrival to find the Flora and the Fox both here; she had retaken the latter shortly after I passed her.

Sir George Collier, in the above Letter, gives an Account,

That, Advice being received on the 16th of June, of a Party of the Rebels, supposed to consist of about 200 Men, having landed in the River St. John's, he ordered Captain Hawker of the Mermaid, with the Gage armed Sloop and Nova Scotia armed schooner, to proceed with the utmost Expedition into that River; That Major-General Massey ordered some of the Highland Regiment to embark on board the Mermaid; that he also ordered the Vulture Sloop, and Hope Schooner from the Basin of Minas and Annapolis, to join Captain Hawker; and that a Detachment was likewise sent from Fort Cumberland, under Brigade Major Stedholm, who was to command all the Troops on this Service. That Captain Hawker arriving off St. John's Road on the 27th, found the Vulture in that River, and was informed by Captain Feattus, that the Rebels had taken Possession of the Town, and had fired on his Boats, and wounded Six of his Men on their attempting to land. That when the Mermaid anchored in the Road, the Rebels quitted the Town, and posted themselves in the Woods, round the Harbour; that neither the Hope, nor any of the armed Vessels with the Troops from Fort Cumberland were arrived; but that Captain Hawker, nevertheless thinking he had a sufficient Force to attack the Rebels, made a Disposition accordingly; that Major Stedholm critically arriving, took the Command of the Detachment upon their landing, and marched them into the Woods, dividing his Party so well, and giving so brisk a Fire, that the Rebels were soon put to Flight; and being better acquainted with the Country than the King's Troops, made their Escape by gaining the Whale Boats, and pushed up the River above the Falls. The Loss on either Side was very inconsiderable.

Admiralty-Office, August 20, 1777.

PURSUANT to an Act of Parliament passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information has been sent to this Office, That, on the 9th Instant, the Brigantine La Diligente, of Rouen, of the Burthen of about 100 Tons, whereof Charles Constantine Poon was Master, laden with Pitch and Rosin, and bound from Bayonne to Bristol, was

driven on Shore on Santon Sands in Bristol Channel but, after discharging the greater Part of her Cargo, has been got off again, and brought into the Port of Barnstaple.

Ph. Stephens.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

From August 11, to August 16, 1777.

By the Standard Winchester Bushel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
London,	6 8 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Surry,	6 6	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Hertford,	6 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Bedford,	6 9	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Cambridge,	6 4	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Huntingdon,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Northampton,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Rutland,	7 4	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Leicester,	7 0	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Nottingham,	7 1	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Derby,	7 3	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Stafford,	6 5	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Salop,	6 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Hereford,	6 9	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Worcester,	6 9	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Warwick,	6 6	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Gloucester,	6 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Wilt,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Berks,	6 2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Oxford,	6 5	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Bucks,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
Essex,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Suffolk,	5 12	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Norfolk,	5 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Lincoln,	6 2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
York,	6 9	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Durham,	6 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Northumberland,	5 6	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Cumberland,	5 9	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Westmorland,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Lancashire,	6 4	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Cheshire,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Merchesshire,	7 4	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Somerset,	7 5	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Devon,	6 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Cornwall,	6 7	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Dorset,	6 7	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Hampshire,	6 3	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Sussex,	5 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Kent,	6 8	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2

From August 4, to August 9, 1777.

W A L E S.

North Wales,	6 6	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
South Wales,	6 10	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2

Part of S C O T L A N D.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
4 6 1	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Published by Authority of Parliament,

Will Cooke.

East-India House, August 26, 1777.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies do hereby give Notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday the 24th of September next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

East-India House, August 26, 1777.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, do hereby give Notice,

That the Transfer Books of the East-India Annuitants will be shut on Friday the 12th of September next, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Monday the 15th of October following.

And that the Dividend Warrants, due the 10th of October, will be ready to be delivered on Monday the 3d of November next.